

News of the Week.

The bill of exchange drawn by Stokes has been compromised and will not be argued before Judge Boardman; but he will not grant a injunction till the trial of the suit, every one of the two or three judges of the Supreme Court of Stokes much inclined.

—Henry C. Bowen of the Brooklyn Union threatens to bring half a dozen suits against the Tribune unless the suit again him is withdrawn. It is rumored that the Tribune is about to bring a suit against the New York Times for a recent publication, in which the private life of parties connected with the Times is falsely described. The was among newspapers growing sanguine and some sanguine policies are anticipating disaster in consequence.

—W. J. Healy, S. N., has been arrested in New York for defrauding the Government of \$10,000.

—Several Quarter-masters of the steamship Denmark have been arrested for smuggling in York.

—Boston reports 36 deaths from smallpox the past week.

—Sagamore, New York, registers a 1,325,000 lire.

—The total revenue in New York city last year was \$20,671, and increase of \$6,711 over the year previous.

—The debt of the wealthy State of Pennsylvania stands at \$16,391,000 in New York, last week, that a Mr. Kidd, a twice merchant on Murray's street, had a train of five connecting his premises and adjoining property, whereby the train could not fire. Kidd was arrested, and is still in jail, but it is believed he will be released.

—The statement in a speech from Bonaparte that the pioneer Pres. church had been consecrated was incorrect. The ceremony took place when the cornerstone of the building for the building of which funds are being raised in the United States and other countries.

—Berlin—*The Post*, in an article evidently inspired by Government, says the proclamations of the Emperor, which have been issued to all the provinces, are to be considered as acts of war.

—A couple of new steel steamships, built in England, are now at the port of New York. They are said to make sixteen knots an hour, or upwards of eighteen miles. Steel has descended so far over iron, it is believed, for shipbuilding.

—A panel of one hundred jurors has been summoned in the trial of Paes Jucius.

—The trial of ex-Comptroller Comely, of New York, for frauds, takes place this month at Albany.

—The New York police picked up, in destination, a child that had been kidnapped from the Barbadoes.

OUT WEST.

—The St. Louis Republican has taken position of the new building, costing \$350,000, and said to be the best appointed printing office in the world.

—The Peacock wind-sieve, accompanied by electrical phenomena, passed over Nebraska and Northern Iowa last week.

—Abigail has passed both houses of the Michigan Legislature, increasing the salaries of the Office Justices and each Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, from \$2,000 to \$2,500 annually.

—General Grierson has been transferred from the Indian country to St. Louis, where he is to remain.

—The Peacock wind-sieve was received last year two and a half millions of dollars.

—The Circuit Judges of Michigan have agreed on a rule that counsel for the defense shall open their case immediately after the plaintiff, before evidence is taken either side.

—The Governor of Minnesota inflicts the Legislature a message longer than the President's.

—The money clock of the Adams Express is a major asset for embarking \$2,000.

—The 100th anniversary of the war of 1812 gathered in Philadelphia last week and celebrated Jackson's victory of New Orleans.

—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway have purchased the Newfoundland Railroad in process of construction by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will complete it as soon as possible.

LY GENERAL.

—A premium of \$1000 of Virginia, often the sum of \$1000, is given to the members of the clergy for services rendered in Virginia. The revenue heretofore derived from this source may now be entirely derived from the sale of \$1000, leaving the remaining sum to be used for the support of the poor.

—An ordinance was introduced in the City Council of St. Louis for the relief of the Civic Evil Ordinance. It was rejected almost unanimously.

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—General James H. Carlton, who commanded the Department of New Mexico during the Civil War, has died.

—Alabama has paid the interest on her bonded debt in full and gone into New York.

—California threatens to swamp the market with a wheat crop of forty million bushels.

—The female suffrage and temperance education.

—The Postmaster General, Representative Twitchell, and the Postmaster at Boston, were before the House Committee on Appropriations last week, their object being to have the Postmaster General removed from the position of Postmaster, owing to the increased necessities of the service. The Postmaster General was also in consultation with the committee on the subject of an appropriation as a deficiency of funds of from \$100,000 to \$200,000, for the payment of the new revenue duty.

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THE BROOK.

Up in a wild, where few men come to look,
There lives and sings a lonely brook;
Loud and shrill is the voice she has,
Yet she loves to wade the bright shines.
Pure from her heaven, in mountain chalice caught,
She drinks the sun, as drinks the soul her;—
And such a sun, how it gilds the winds along,
Pours its golden beams, and makes the song.
I catch the murmur of its undertones,
That eighth celestial, alone! alone!
And here our rivers gloriously
Sing on among the stones, and secretly
Meet as the clouds, chanting to us all,
The secret of the gentle mountain's breath;
The sun's own path, the mountain's strength;
For somewhere, underneath the eternal sky,
Then, too, shall find the rivers, by-and-by.

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

No baby in the house, I know—
The fair two mice and clean;
No toys by careless fingers drawn—
No finger marks are on the pane,
No scratches on the chairs,
No wooden nests are up in rows,
No nests of larks or swallows,
No little stockings to be darned,
All ranged at the toes,
No pangs of minding to be done,
No little troubles to be soothed,
No little hands to fold,
No stories to be told;
No tender kites to be green,
No mischiefs, "Love" and "Moses,"
No misery finds after tea—
Baby to the house,

Agricultural.

FLEDGING AND MANAGEMENT OF STOCK.

Hogs designed for slaughter ought not to be longer than the age of ten to twelve months—there is no profit in keeping pigs of any considerable size through the winter. Where but a small number are handled, say from ten to twenty, they may be profitably disposed of at a younger age, say eight to ten months. We were shown a half dozen pigs the other day at Judge Avery's that would weigh two hundred and forty pounds at the age of seven months. These pigs have never been out of the pen; have been fed corn and swine from the house, with salt twice a week, and occasionally ashes. Judge Avery never keeps his pigs longer than to the age of nine months, and makes them average from two hundred and seventy-five to three hundred pounds net, and sometimes even larger weights.

The management requires that pigs should be farrowed as early as the latter part of February, or the first of March, as it is not profitable to make pork in cold weather. When hogs are kept in large numbers and cannot be prepared for market at quite so young an age, the pigs may be farrowed late in the fall. When they are allowed to run out the small pigs will be less troublesome in the winter than at any other period.

We have advocated feeding cattle in the fields rather than in the barn-yard in the mud, and it is inconvenient feeding corn fodder to a herd of cattle of any size in the barn-yard at all. We therefore advised feeding in pasture lots, and when dry, or the ground is frozen, to feed in the meadows. Every farmer knows that when the ground is soft, the trampling of meadows with cattle is injurious. But when the meadows are getting old, and the grass light, it will do well to turn the cattle into the field, and let them eat grass pasture. It is hardly ever so bad to feed on. Of course it will be understood that we are speaking of out-door feeding during the day; assuming that as most people have barns in which their cattle are sheltered at night, they will be fed there night and morning, and a little fodder will be put out for them to pick at through the day.

Many people are in the habit of throwing their corn in the shock over the fence, and leaving it there in large bunches just where the manure is not wanted, and where fodder is not eaten half as well as when scattered about over the field. Others haul all their fodder and stack it up near a cattle-yard—sometimes away from the barn—in which they also have straw stack, and through the winter are kept on straw and fodder above their cattle and sleep.

On this management stock never does well—by spring they are very poor. The manure is also poor, and yet from the large bulk piled up of corn-stalks and straw, it requires a great deal of work to get it out. Indeed we frequently see this straw manure neglected and left in this condition for years, and no use made of it. The straw ought to be used for bedding in the barn. Here and for this purpose it will pay—in the saving of liquid manure—a most important consideration, for these liquids are valuable as plant food, and in decomposing and rendering available for the same purpose the straw itself, and all the other ingredients of the manure heap.

We would therefore feed a little hay with grain in the barn, and bed liberally with straw, thus adding to the comfort as well as to the thrift of the stock; pour out water and exercise every day, and, unless the weather is too severe, leave them out to eat rough food until spring.

It is not convenient to grind the corn (which is always recommended when a mill is near) it may be shelled, especially for calves, who will eat it readily and do well on it. But the best food for calves, is a mixture of ground oats, corn and bran. Farmers should always aim to have all their wheat ground and sell the flour, so as to have the bran and shorts.

The feeding should begin before the grain is all gone—the farmer bearing in mind that the object is not merely to "keep his stock over," as it is termed, but to put them ahead—keep them going, as well as summer in as winter. The grain added for this purpose will not increase the expense more than twenty-five to forty per cent, while it will make the entire winter keep a handsome profit, instead of being, as is often the case under the pinching system, a dead loss.

FRUIT FARMS.

Fruit should constitute a part of the products of every farm, and a portion of the consumption of every family, but there are some lands especially adapted to fruit, such as hillsides, broken regions, dry and rolling tracts. We observe in almost every part of the country much land made as it were for fruit, there is no way in which such land can be profitably cultivated as to plant it wholly in fruit—it may be made to yield a abundance and sometimes treble crop annually. By setting it out first to the larger fruits, as the peach, apple, pear, cherry, plum, etc., not very near together, a good orchard may be secured in a few years.

In the meantime the same ground can be covered with small fruits, such as the blackberry, strawberry, and raspberry, which can be made to produce well in two or three years; a good crop of small fruits is exceedingly profitable of itself. To this may be added, in a few years, larger fruits, which, in all markets, find a ready sale. We know an orchard of eighteen acres thus cultivated, which yields a net profit of several thousand dollars annually; this year, if no loss befall the fruit, and it brings anywhere near the usual price, it can not be less than eight or ten thousand dollars.

Now the question is, what to do with the surplus?

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SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1873

SICK.
The editor of the COURIER has been confined to his bed since Monday of this week, which is our apology for lack of editorial and local matter in this issue.

COURT.—The proceeding of the County Court on Monday last were not of much importance further than the receiving of the bond and swearing in of Mr. Jno. E. Tyler, the new sheriff. W. L. Gardner was sworn in, and is now the acting deputy of Mr. Tyler.

THE RIVER.—The Ohio river is reported over of ice to Pittsburgh, and the steamboats have resumed business. The upper Mississippi is still locked in ice, and navigation entirely suspended.

The weather in the last few days has assumed every phase known to the climate makers. Heavy rains, sun, warm spring-like weather, for the first days of the week, when on Wednesday night, a sudden change took place and a snow storm set in which lasted several hours—since when it has been cold again, and the thermometer ranging in the neighborhoods of zero. So far it has been the severest winter we have had for many years.

FOR SIXTY DAYS.
For sixty days, from January 1st, the New York stores prepared for all kind of winter goods, including gentlemen's clothing and ladies' dress goods, etc. Their stock is general and consists of the best grades. Be sure to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

RICE & BRO.

NEW WAY TO PAY HOTEL BILLS.—One Robbins, whose surname was John, and who is unusually in the employ of Bernard & Co., St. Louis, cotton manufacturers, is charged with inaugurating a new way to pay hotel bills, as the proprietors of the Planter's House, east testify. Friday night last, being a guest of the Planter's, he claimed that his valise had been stolen. Officers were put in search, but didn't go in the right direction, and were about to give it up as a "no property found," when Robbins as a last resort concluded to go on the hunt in person. He is said to have described an air line to the spot where the missing valise was concealed and rifled of its contents. A bill of damages was preferred, and promptly paid. The department and messengers of Robbins continued nearly all those acquainted with the circumstances that he, himself, was the robber, and the whole thing a cunning trick to hood his hotel bill and make a noise. If this is his character, the newspapers will discharge a public duty in exposing him now.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
PARTIES interested in W. L. BENNY, are respectfully requested to come forward and advise.

MALIBRIST INSTITUTE.—In referring to this institution we have no space to speak as we desire; and do not intend what we do say as a mere "off," but as a sincere honest knowledge of well earned merit. Mr. W. K. Jones, the president, is a teacher of large experience, and one of the most successful electors in the South. Parents sending their daughters may rest assured that a parental care will be exercised at all times, and every ad vantage represented given to them.

CITIZEN'S BALL.—The ball to be given by citizens of Hickman on next Thursday night, seems to engross the entire attention of young and old. It is asserted by the managers that it shall eclipse anything in the way of terpsichorean amusement that has ever come off in Hickman; and from the well known taste and energy of the gentleman who have the thing in charge, we have no doubt that what they promise will be strictly complied with. The ball room will be elegantly festooned and decorated and brilliantly lighted, and the music will be the best. A supper will be prepared which will embrace every delicacy or the season with confection the most delicious and fruits the rarest. A large number of tickets of invitation have been distributed, not only to the ladies of Hickman, but in the country and the adjacent towns; and should the weather prove favorable we doubt not that such an assemblage of youth and beauty will have never before assembled in the ball room in Hickman. It is a grand occasion, and we long to be remembered. Who will miss it?

head his cries for help and went to his assistance. He was rescued—brought to shore, but in an almost helpless condition, and his feet badly frozen. He stated that he and another man having charge of the raft, were carried down the Ohio river with the ice, and at or near Cairo his companion got on shore with the view of getting a tug to secure the raft. But his partner did not return with the propoed assistance, and he was unable to load the raft, or reach land himself. And thus he was left to the mercy of the cold and ice for three days. As has been stated, he was brought to this place on Sunday when a sufficient sum of money was contributed by some of our citizens to pay his way to his home, somewhere near Grand Chain on the Ohio river. His name we did not learn.

ANNUAL OR BIENNIAL COUNCILS.—The discovery has been made that the city charter of Hickman authorizes that the election of Mayor and Councilmen be for a term of two years, and not annually, as has heretofore been the custom. The term, whether it be for one or two years, we consider of no great importance; but why such an important provision should have escaped the attention of other officers and office seekers, for so long a time (since 1858) is a matter of surprise.

The Council now proposes to right itself by ordering a special election on the 25th inst., substituting to the people, whether they will have the charter so amended as to make the term of service certain; and whether the present Council shall serve for one or two years?

The people should be called upon to express their desire as to any proposed amendment to our city charter is right and proper, but how they are to ascertain the status of the present Council as fixed by the existing charter is not so plain. If the charter fixes the terms of office at two years, why two years it must remain until altered or amended by the State Legislature; if for one year, no majority of votes at the special election on the 25th can make a longer term legal or valid.

The order therefore for an election as to this latter point appears to us useless and entirely unwarranted. We could wish the present Council retained, or good a one, through many terms, but if they have been irregular heretofore we think they should but their time now with patience. What ever may be the requirements of the present charter, we think that good faith requires that the present Council should obey its own order of election and promptly vacate or resign, next January, and permit another election.

We believe also that our people, in the 25th, should vote for one year terms, because we have lived under that regime for many years, and know no reason for a change; a bad Board could considerably insulted in two years, but a Board proves worthy they can be reelected, as in the case of the present Mayor and Council. However this point may be decided, we rejoice upon the public to see to it, that all city officers read the city charter at least once during their term of office.

THE MAIL SERVICE.—We call attention to the number of post routes in this Congressional District upon which service has been denied; and invitation for proposals for carrying the same advertised by the Postmaster General of the United States. Blanks for proposals can be obtained of the Postmasters at the termini of any of the routes. It is of vast importance to this section that proper roads be sent in by the proper time, and the service which the country stands so much in, need not be secured. All postmasters are required to give bidders every necessary information.

There is no oath required of any contractor which any good citizen may not take.

Our member of Congress, Judge Crossland, has worked faithfully and efficiently to secure these routes for his district, and deserves the highest thanks of his constituents.

We beg the paper of this district especially, to exert their influence to get these routes in operation.

PASS WAYS ORDERED CLEAR.

On motion of the City Marshal, he directed to notify Mr. J. D. Dill, agent of the Nishville and Chattooga railroad at this place, to keep the pass ways in the clearest.

OATH ADMINISTERED.

The Council proceeded to the election of a Street Commissioner. W. T. Linkbeck and Jo Dougall were put in nomination, and on the vote being taken, W. T. Linkbeck received 3 votes and Jo. Dougall received 1 vote. W. T. Linkbeck, was duly elected.

MARSHAL'S HOME.

W. T. Linkbeck presented his bond as City Marshal, with W. L. McDaniel his security.

Sir—Allow me, through this day, to acknowledge the payment this day, made by me on behalf of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in full of Policy No. 61555, upon the life of my deceased husband, Geo. E. Caldwell, late of this county. My husband during the war, resided in Missouri, and at his close had lost in a manner nearly all his property, returned to this country, and purchased a farm, borrowing the larger part of the money and mortgaging the farm to secure his payment. On the 13th of January, 1870, he was induced to sell his farm, and the sum of all his property, had to be sold to him, J. H. Davis.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Wednesday night the 29th inst., and every second Wednesday night thereafter to be the regular meeting of this council.

W. A. BREVARD, City Clerk

Practical and Striking ILLUSTRATION OF THE BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

HICKMAN, KY., Dec. 12, 1872.

To Samuel Landrum, Esq., Director, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New York New Jersey.

Sir—Allow me, through this day, to acknowledge the payment this day, made by me on behalf of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in full of Policy No. 61555, upon the life of my deceased husband, Geo. E. Caldwell, late of this county. My husband during the war, resided in Missouri, and at his close had lost in a manner nearly all his property, returned to this country, and purchased a farm, borrowing the larger part of the money and mortgaging the farm to secure his payment. On the 13th of January, 1870, he was induced to sell his farm, and the sum of all his property, had to be sold to him, J. H. Davis.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet Wednesday night the 29th inst., and every second Wednesday night thereafter to be the regular meeting of this council.

W. A. BREVARD, City Clerk

Council Proceedings.
HICKMAN, KY., Jan. 13, 1872
Council met. Present—Mayor Ty
ler, Councilmen Campbell, French, Har
riss, Loudoun, Thomas, and Trout
we. Minutes of preceding meeting read,
adopted and signed.

On motion, the old Council adjourn
ed. *Am. 1872.*

W. A. BREVARD, City Clerk

SW. BREVARD—DATH OF OFFICE.

New Brevard died, with—Morgan
H. A. Tyler, Commissioner—Campbell
French, Harness, Loudoun, Thomas,
and Troutwe all being present the
other office was duly administered to
each of them by J. H. Davis, City
Judge.

FIXING SALARIES.

The first business in order being the
fixing of salaries of the subordinate
officers of the Council.

The City Clerk being first in
order, on motion, the salary of City
Clerk was fixed at \$100, and five
cents on all collections made by him.

Salary of City Assessor was fixed at
\$75.00.

Salary of City Tax Collector was
fixed at five per cent on all taxes col
lected by him.

City Attorney, 25 per cent on all
fees presented to collection.

Salary of Market Master was fixed
at 20 per cent on all collections.

FUNCTIONS OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The election of subordinate officers
being next in order, W. A. Brevard,
and the being living another nomination
of Morgan H. A. Tyler, elected by ac
clamation City Treasurer.

Geo. B. Prather, elected City Tax
Collector by acclamation.

Geo. B. Prather, and T. O. Goulder
were put in nomination for City At
torney, and on the vote being taken, Geo.
B. Prather received 4 votes, and T. O.
Goulder received 1 vote. Geo. B.
Prather was duly elected.

W. L. Gruber, elected Market Mas
ter by acclamation.

ACCOUNTS ALLOWED.

Mrs. M. E. Rice, presented an ac
count for \$30.00 for putting rock on
river bank in front of West 2nd of lot
No. 3, Old Hickman.

On motion, ordered that so much of
the City revenue laterally assessed and
collected from West 2nd of lot No.
3, Old Hickman, be paid to Mrs. M.
E. Rice, and the amount of \$30.00 with
legal interest from this date be fully paid
and satisfied.

Chairman of Finance Committee re
ported the following accounts as cor
rect and recommended their payment:

Herwick, B. & Co., repairing tools, \$12.84; John Troutwe, provi
sions for parties per order, \$2.25

AMENDMENT TO CITY CHARTER.

His Honor the Mayor and City At
torney, are requested to prepare and
forward to our Senator and Represent
ative at Frankfort, an amendment to
the City Charter closing the City of
Hickman to take stock in the railroad
and the like.

It is important that no stock be sold
to us in any enterprise until some shall
have been submitted to the voters of
the city.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

His Honor the Mayor appointed the
following standing Committees:

Finance Committee—Loudoun, Camp
bell, and Troutwe. Loudoun, Chair
man.

Street Committee—Thomas, Harness,
and Frazee.

TREASURER AND RECOLLECTOR.

Commissioner Loudoun, offered the
following preamble and resolution:

That whereas, doubts exist as to
whether by the time of the election of
the City Marshal, the City Charter, or
the act of Mayor, Councilman, Assessor,
Tax Collector, and City Clerk are elect
ed for one or two years; and there
fore require an amendment to render
it certain. Therefore, be it ordained
that an election be held of the City
Hall, in the City of Hickman, KY., on
Saturday, the 23rd day of January, 1873,
to take stock in the railroad and the
like. The marshal, assessor, collector, and
clerk should be so amended to

make each officer elected annually
and the other officers elected for two
years.

W. A. Brevard, City Clerk

Commercial.

HICKMAN COURIER OFFICE,

Saturday, January 18, 1872.

COTTON—We quote 160 to 174.

WHEAT—St. Louis, 30¢ per bushel.

MEAT—Fresh, 20 to 25c per lb.

POULTRY—Fowl—Young Chickens
25c to 30c per dozen.

EGGS—Fresh, 6c per dozen.

BAKING POWDER—10c per pound.

GINGER—7c per pound.

SALT—Per car, hundred pounds \$8.00;

IRON—Per ton, \$10.00; iron pipe, \$1.00
per foot.

PLUMES—Hickman, \$1.00 per dozen.

STARCH—Per barrel, \$1.00.

CHALK—Per barrel, \$1.00.

CASTINGS—Per 50 lbs, \$1.00.

BUCKETS—Per dozen, 30c.

OATS—Black, c. white, &c. mix 1c.

COOKING APPARATUS—Per dozen, 10c.

IRONWARE—Per dozen, 10c.

LEAD—Per lb, \$1.00.

MOLASSES—N. O., S. H., \$1.00; \$0.75.

SOAP—Per lb, \$0.10.

STONEWARE—Per gallon, \$1.00.

CANDLE—Per dozen, 10c.

CANDLES—Per dozen, 10c.

FEATHERS—Per dozen, prime, 50c.

GUNPOWDER—Per kg, \$2.00.

BLASTING POWDER—Per kg, 50c.

LEAD—Per lb, \$1.00.

WINE—Per bottle, \$1.00.

WINE—